



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

has always to deal with persons, it is fundamentally based on a psychology; and since law is always a function of the social complex, social science forms an indispensable background for its study. Jurisprudence in fact is but a part of social science.

Vinogradoff groups the schools of jurisprudence under three heads: rationalists, nationalists, and evolutionists, and concludes with a valuable chapter on modern tendencies in jurisprudence. These modern tendencies are not yet far enough advanced to rank as a new epoch in historical jurisprudence, but there are certain new features which deserve attention and are "likely to advance toward new vistas." Besides the influence of the evolutionary conception and the critical tendency that has recently developed, the contemporary social crisis is bringing a new constructive point of view. The "individualistic order of society is giving way before the impact of an inexorable process of socialization, and the future will depend for a long time on the course and the extent of this process."

The author displays a knowledge and an appreciation of psychology, philosophy, and social science and of the significant changes going on in those fields of thought, as well as a profound knowledge of jurisprudence. The chief value of such a book is that it tends to arouse teachers and interpreters of law to a consciousness that their chief function in society is not that of inculcating finished rules, but that of building up the conception of law as one phase in an endless process of adaptation and equipping students with a scientific point of view and method for criticism of legal rules and institutions.

WALTER B. BODENHAER

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Field Work and Social Research. By F. STUART CHAPIN, PH.D.
New York: The Century Company, 1920. Pp. 224. \$1.75.

Under this title Professor Chapin has given us a book on method—method in conducting field work in the social sciences. Believing that much valuable information on this subject was scattered through the publications of government and private agencies, he set about putting a considerable amount of it into permanent reference form.

The book is divided into three parts. Part I deals with the place of field work in social research and with the critical examination of documentary sources of information which must precede good field work. Part II takes up the scope and organization of field work, pointing out

that it falls into three main types: (1) case work—the intensive investigation of individuals and families; (2) sampling—the selection for study of a representative portion less than the whole; and (3) complete enumeration, as in a government census. Attention is also given to several different methods followed in planning the field work of particular investigations and the principles involved. Part III deals with special problems connected with field work, more particularly the purpose and preparation of schedules, and the editing, classification, transcribing, tabulation, and interpretation of field-work data.

There are a number of minor inaccuracies; but the book is valuable and will prove useful to those interested in social research, for Professor Chapin has added to our fund of material in a field where contributions are welcome—that is to say, in the matter of methods and procedures. Credit is due him, moreover, for the conception of the importance of a carefully worked-out technique in this kind of field work.

SHELBY M. HARRISON

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

Human Geography. By JEAN BRUNHES. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1920. Pp. xvi+648.

Principles of Human Geography. By ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON and SUMNER W. CUSHING. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1921. Pp. xiv+430. \$2.50.

"Human geography" is another name for what Frederick Ratzel first made popular under the title of anthropogeography. It is an attempt to put our present knowledge of the relations between man and his geographic environment into a systematic form and to outline the methods and problems of further investigation. Between the works of Ratzel and Brunhes there are, however, some striking differences. Brunhes, for example, puts more emphasis upon methods and is more circumspect and less genial in his deductions. Ratzel, in a comparatively new field, wrote extensively and expansively, throwing out generalizations that were suggestive and prophetic, but not always justified by the facts. Brunhes' work is a scrupulous effort to keep the subject within the limits of geography, to point out the connections between human geography, sociology, and ethnology, but to preserve the limits of the different disciplines.

The fundamental facts of human geography for Brunhes are position and communication between positions. These two elements are typified